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Geo. P. Smith.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LADIES' SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION

OF

EDUCATION AT THE WEST.

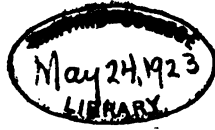
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THE
SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
LADIES' SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION
OF
EDUCATION AT THE WEST:

PRESENTED BY THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,
AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING IN BOSTON, FEBRUARY 2, 1848,

WITH AN APPENDIX.

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1848.



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1848

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Teachers' Locations, &c., to be addressed to Miss SARAH TUTTLE, Corresponding Secretary of the "Ladies' Society for the Promotion of Education at the West," (post paid), Care of C. C. DEAN, Esq., 13, Cornhill, Boston.

Subscriptions, Donations, and all moneys requiring receipts, to be left with Miss CHARLOTTE A. JOHNSON, Treasurer of the "Ladies' Society for the Promotion of Education at the West," No. 7 Franklin Place, Boston.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
LADIES' SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF EDUCATION
AT THE WEST.

ARTICLE I.

This Society shall be called, "The Ladies' Society for the Promotion of Education at the West."

ARTICLE II.

The object of this Society is to send to the Western States competent female teachers, of unquestionable piety, belonging to Congregational churches in New England.

ARTICLE III.

The officers of the Society shall be,—a President, two Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and Twenty Managers. These shall constitute a Board of Directors, five of whom shall form a quorum. From this Board an Executive Committee of Seven shall be chosen annually.

ARTICLE IV.

It shall be the duty of the President to call, and preside at Meetings of the Board, each of which is to be opened with prayer.

ARTICLE V.

In the absence of the President, it shall be the duty of the senior Vice-President to preside, and perform the duties of President.

ARTICLE VI.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of all the proceedings, and be the organ of communication with Auxiliary Societies and with individuals; and she shall perform any other duties the Board of Directors may assign.

ARTICLE VII.

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all subscriptions and donations of moneys or other property; to keep account thereof, and make a report to the Society at the annual meeting. She will keep a catalogue of members, life-members, and donors.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Board of Managers shall meet quarterly, to hear statements from the Executive Committee, and give counsel on such points as may be submitted to them. They shall collect funds in their respective churches and congregations, and pay over the same to the Treasurer, at the stated meetings of the Board. They shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur among their members.

ARTICLE IX.

The Executive Committee shall have charge of the special business of the Society, and shall have power to call their own meetings; to fill any vacancies which may occur among their members; to appropriate funds as shall be needed between the quarterly meetings; and to make rules for the selection of teachers, and for their transportation and location. Three of this Committee shall form a quorum.

ARTICLE X.

Any lady may become a member of this Society by the payment of not less than *One Dollar* per annum; and any person paying, at any one time, *Twenty Dollars* shall become a Member for Life.

ARTICLE XI.

As the object of this Society is to send Female Teachers to the West, from the Congregational churches in every part of New England, it will need—and it invites—the co-operation of ladies in the New England States; and any association of ladies formed for the same object with this Society, and annually paying into its treasury, will receive an Annual Report of its Proceedings.

ARTICLE XII.

Alterations shall not be made in this Constitution, except at the annual meeting of the Society, and not without the recommendation of the Board of Directors.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the "Ladies' Society for the Promotion of Education at the West," was held in the Committee Room of the Old South Chapel, February 2, at 11 o'clock, A. M., 1848.

The Rev. Dr. BLADEN opened the meeting with prayer, and then withdrew.

The meeting was composed entirely of ladies.

The Secretary read the Minutes of the last Annual Meeting, which was followed by the Treasurer and Secretary's reading their own Reports, which being accepted, the Society proceeded to the election of Officers for the ensuing year.

The following Officers were nominated and chosen unanimously :

Officers.

Mrs. SAMUEL HUBBARD, President.

Mrs. WM. G. LAMBERT, Vice-President.

Mrs. HENRY M. HOLBROOK, Vice-President.

Miss SARAH TUTTLE, SECRETARY.

Miss CHARLOTTE A. JOHNSON, Treasurer.

Managers.

Park Street Church—Mrs. WM. T. EUSTIS and Mrs. M. H. SIMPSON.

Bowdoin Street " —Mrs. MOSES L. HALE, and Mrs. J. BANCROFT.

Old South " —Mrs. CHARLES STODDARD, and Mrs. PICKENS.

Essex Street " —Mrs. WILKINSON and Mrs. STEELE.

Pine Street " —Mrs. ELIPH. KIMBALL and Mrs. WILLET.

Suffolk Union Church—Mrs. ALDEN and Mrs. WILKINS.

Central “ —Mrs. J. C. PROCTOR and Mrs. LOWELL MASON.

Mount Vernon “ —Mrs. G. W. CROCKETT and Mrs. D. SAFFORD.

Salem Street “ —Mrs. PLUMMER and Mrs. Dr. BUCK.

Church of the Pilgrims—Mrs. M. H. SMITH and Mrs. Dr. M. C. GREENE.

Executive Committee.

Mrs. SAMUEL HUBBARD, Park Street.

Mrs. WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, Bowdoin Street.

Mrs. HENRY M. HOLBROOK, Old South.

Mrs. WILLIAM T. EUSTIS, Park Street.

Mrs. DANIEL SAFFORD, Mount Vernon.

Miss SARAH TUTTLE, Mount Vernon.

Miss CHARLOTTE A. JOHNSON, Old South.

HENRY M. HOLBROOK, Esq., was chosen Auditor for the ensuing year.

THE SECOND REPORT
OF THE
LADIES' SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION
OF
EDUCATION AT THE WEST.

IN presenting their Second Annual Report, the Board of Managers would devoutly and thankfully acknowledge the continued goodness and mercy of God in preserving the life of every member of the Board another year, and so far as known the life of every teacher sent to the West under their patronage. At the same time they feel that God has come very near to them in the heavy affliction which has so recently befallen them in the lamented death of the Rev. Dr. Codman, and the Hon. Judge Hubbard, who were numbered among their warmest friends and firmest supporters.

During the year the Board of Managers have held *three* meetings, and the Executive Committee *seven*. Each meeting has been conducted with perfect unanimity.

The plan adopted at the organization of the Society for the selection and location of Teachers at the West has been steadily pursued, and the experience of two years has produced no desire to modify their plans.

To send out teachers, till a home and aid in establishing a school was pledged by some responsible gentleman or lady, was considered unwise two years ago by every member of the

Society, and it is not known that any thing has occurred since to alter the opinion of a single individual.

The number of applications for teachers from the West and South-West has been much larger the past year than the first, and yet the number actually sent is smaller. At the commencement of the present year we had a larger number of candidates than we had situations to offer them, and when applications arrived they were engaged elsewhere. The first year there were applications for none but teachers of superior qualifications, but the second year a large number of applications for teachers of *common* and *select* schools arrived too late to be supplied this autumn. It is very important and desirable that candidates should offer their services a few months before they wish to go out, so as to make suitable preparation without the hurry and excitement which so many have experienced, who have gone at very short notice. It is equally important and desirable that applicants send for teachers at an early day, and also that they describe the situation of the place to which a teacher is invited, as well as the qualifications which they require. The committee wish to have the outfit of the teacher correspond to the circumstances in which she is likely to be placed. Mistakes in small matters should be guarded against, as well as in great ones.

Since April, 1846, this Society has sent out *thirty-four* teachers to the West. *Three* have gone to Arkansas; *five* to Missouri; *four* to Illinois; *five* to Indiana; *two* to Wisconsin; *five* to Iowa; *four* to Michigan; *four* to Ohio; *one* to Tennessee, and *one* to Mississippi. Of the whole number Massachusetts furnished *sixteen*; Maine *three*; Connecticut *four*; New Hampshire *five*, and Vermont *six*.

The number of day scholars reported by these teachers is more than *eleven hundred*, and of these more than thirty have hopefully experienced religion. *Seventeen* last year, and about the same number since the commencement of the present year. Nearly if not all of those who indulged hope last year have united with evangelical churches.

Some of the young ladies in the schools have been engaged in teaching the past summer, and it is expected as many as *fifty* will teach next summer. To aid in training female teachers for the West, is a most fondly cherished object of this association.

The teachers are mostly engaged in Sabbath schools and Bible classes, and wherever practicable, female prayer meetings and sewing circles have been established or aided by them.

Of the whole number of teachers sent out by this Society, *four* have returned. The case of discontent mentioned in last year's Report is one; two were attacked with fever and ague, became discouraged and left, and the fourth case was that of a young lady who occupied a post of great usefulness, was contented and happy, and felt willing to spend and be spent in the service of her Saviour. It is probable that she overtasked her strength during a long session in a large school, for she drooped some time before the rupture of a blood-vessel wholly prostrated her strength. A short time before this event she wrote: "I am every day becoming more and more attached to the West. Opportunities for usefulness are very numerous, and it is delightful to impart instruction to those who seem famishing for knowledge." After her physician and friends decided she must quit her beloved employment, she wrote: "The indications of Providence cannot be mistaken; I have not strength to continue in school any longer. But when I contemplate the parting scene with beloved friends—the difficulties of the journey surmounted—the unpleasantness of entering society a perfect stranger overcome—the strong affection between me and my scholars of the day and Sabbath school—my pleasant situation and the extensive field of usefulness before me—it has cost me a hard struggle to yield a cheerful submission to the will of God."

The Rev. Mr. L., a Home Missionary, added the following: "It is with unfeigned regret that we are called to part with

the teacher you sent us last fall. Her health is miserable; she was hardly able to write the first page of this letter. *She has done well*, and leaves just at the time when her prospects are all that she could wish. Her's is a *decided case*; no one feels that she ought to remain.

"With deep interest in her, and in your Society's operations,
I am very truly yours, C. L."

After the return of this young lady, a letter of inquiry was addressed to her, with a view to ascertain whether the climate of the West was the occasion of the hemorrhage of her lungs. In her reply she says: "The climate had nothing to do with it, for I could not perceive much, if any, difference between this portion of the West and New England." When last heard from she was feeble, but not confined to the house.

The Committee wish to make the friends of the West and the patrons of the Society acquainted with its operations from year to year, and to let them have a fair opportunity to draw correct inferences, they propose to let the teachers and their western friends speak for themselves. It ought to be said, however, that the writers of the extracts of letters below, had no idea of their being given to the public. Were it proper to publish the letters entire, they would be read with intense interest.

The extracts will be numbered, without giving the names of the teachers who wrote them.

Extract 1. "I see more and more the importance of putting forth immediately thorough and energetic efforts for the promotion of general education. Yet the work is so great, and the means in operation so feeble in proportion, that I sometimes fear ruin will overtake us as a nation ere the work can be done. But when I call to remembrance the promise, that the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, I cannot despair. When I have done all that I have power to accomplish, my responsibility ceases. There are a dozen places in this vicinity which I might occupy to advantage; there are three or four I would like to take hold of at once.

"I have been closely confined to my school six months, not having lost a day in the time. Several of my scholars are good candidates for teachers, but so long as there are so many more young men than women, we cannot expect much from females in the way of teaching after all our efforts. I have had a public examination, which is something new here. I hope it will not fail of its object, which was to interest this community in the cause of education.

"There is a great want of common school teachers here. Such are more needed than those of a higher class.

"I feel sure there are a great many young ladies at the East who ought to come out here, but they would be worse than useless, unless they could make up their minds to meet cheerfully much that is inconvenient and uncomfortable. Yet I fully believe that wherever men will go in pursuit of wealth, *there* should Christian ministers and teachers go likewise, even though it be at the peril of life and health. I believe the West can be renovated, by supplying her *now* in her time of need with *religious teachers*, and I believe too that the East sustains in the sight of God a weighty responsibility in the matter. Whether she will come boldly and resolutely to the point and meet that responsibility, is the question. The more I see of the West, the more I feel the importance of prayer and effort on the part of the East. Shall it not be afforded?

"I have never for one moment regretted that I came West. I have said, and I repeat it, that I prefer to labor here and *wear* out in ten years, than spend a long life in New England in ease and luxury."

Extract 2. "I did hope ere this to witness a revival of religion among my beloved pupils; I have conversed with them and prayed with and for them, and for a time a few of them were very thoughtful; but they have been trying to banish their serious impressions, and have been but too successful. I believe there has been seed sown which will sometime spring up and bear fruit.

"Quite a large number attend my Bible class—all the females in my school, together with some other young ladies, and they appear deeply interested in their lessons. One teacher has gone out from my school, who manages admirably. Her scholars are cheerful and appear anxious to learn. Several others will be qualified to teach common schools another summer.

"There is work enough for an army of teachers in this vicinity. I have refused almost numberless invitations to leave here and go elsewhere to teach. I frequently inquire why they do not send to you for a teacher? Their reply is: 'We are afraid we shall not get a good one, and then we should not know what to do with her.'

"You can hardly imagine what a change has taken place in public sentiment in regard to education since I came here. Young ladies who thought it beneath their dignity to attend school *then*, particularly a *female school*, are now quite willing to attend.

"We are obliged to put up with many things very inconvenient, but after all I do not think I ever enjoyed myself any better than since I came West. I have no desire to return to New England, so long as I can be more useful *here* than *there*. The influence of *one* is felt here much more than there. There are in New England so many to exert an influence, that the absence of *one* is not so very much felt."

Extract 3. "I have been pleasantly situated and kindly treated ever since I came here, and I have become strongly attached to many of the people. Mr. and Mrs. H. have been as kind to me as my own parents, and I feel very grateful to them. The people here are very hospitable, and give me a hearty welcome wherever I go. The most common mode of conveyance is riding on horseback, as it is very tedious walking on the prairies, and Mr. H. keeps several horses; wherever I go I ride on horseback, and like the exercise very much.

"Our examination, which lasted two days, was well attended, more than two hundred persons being present each day, and all expressed themselves very much gratified with it. The exercises commenced by music, and then a beautiful Bible was presented to Rev. Mr. H. by one of the young ladies, in behalf of the school. I had proposed it to the girls some two months before, and they were highly delighted with the proposition. Mr. H. knew nothing of it till it was presented to him. *That* was the only book of his which was saved when his house was burnt.*

"As we have to go miles to attend preaching of any kind, I commenced a Bible class which promises much good. Sabbath schools are *new things* in this region. It does not seem possible that I am in the midst of such spiritual destitution until the Sabbath comes. Then indeed I miss the Sabbath bells inviting to the house of prayer, and the dear friends that were accustomed to worship there with me. It is then that I feel most sensibly how highly favored we are in our own dear New England, and long again to hear the sacred truths of the Gospel from the lips of our own beloved ministers. If people wish to know the value of the privileges they enjoy, let them be deprived of them for a time and they will surely value them as they ought.

"I met a lady on the boat who is acquainted with Miss E. She says that she meets with much opposition from the Romanists, as indeed every thing else does here. The priests are very active in establishing churches and schools in every little place. They have commenced a church here, but the people are opposed to it, and it rests for the present. It is intended to be a fine building; they have already appropriated *seventeen thousand dollars* to it, and are to have as much more as is necessary. They wish if possible to establish a school here, but do not meet with sufficient encouragement at present.

*Two days after the dispersion of Rev. Mr. Hickman's school, his whole establishment was burnt to the ground, with his library, furniture, clothing, etc. A New York paper says that it was supposed to be the work of some incendiary.

However, they are on the watch, and if they see the least prospect of success they will go forward.

"My scholars are all pleasant and obliging, and ready to gratify their teacher. I am becoming quite contented in my new situation, and think I shall be much pleased with it when the novelty is past, and I can feel at home once more."

Extract 4. "You will, I am sure, feel interested to know that the school and my situation in it are pleasanter even than I anticipated. My day scholars are very agreeable and affectionate, and I have a most interesting class of young ladies in the Sabbath school. On my way here I traveled with several Romish priests, and two of them labored very hard to convert me to their faith. After several discussions they gave me up in despair, saying it was of no use, for there was not a lady on the boat that was not more likely to become a Catholic than myself.

"After asking me if I were a protestant, and being answered that I was—one of them said I was too good to have such a bad religion, and then urged upon me the superiority of theirs."

While recovering from a typhus fever, the same teacher wrote: "I hope this will acclimate me, and my health be firm, for oh, it would grieve me much, very much, to be compelled to give up now, right in the midst of usefulness. I have been so very happy in the performance of duty, and feeling that I am not living entirely in vain, that I have not been homesick nor even depressed in spirits but *twice*, and then it was occasioned by the intelligence of a number of girls going from this place to the convent in ——. How strange people should do so, when good protestant schools are so near. There is great need of good boarding schools at the West. It seems to me they are of vital importance, if we would save the West from the dominion of Popery. I have two members of the Romish church in my school."

REPORT.

Extract 5. "My pupils are proceeding well in their studies, and it is my hope and daily prayer, that I may be enabled to guide them in the path of duty and holiness, as well as in that of knowledge. We are surrounded by a population of Papists, who have a church and convent here. Among my scholars are three children from a Catholic family, and I hope to have more next term. I have a Bible lesson every morning in school, in which all are engaged, and in which my little Catholics seem greatly interested. I thank God for the privilege of sowing some good seed, and I know I have your prayers, and those of others for a blessing on my labors. I have never for one moment regretted coming out West. One can find enough to do in the service of our blessed master everywhere, but more especially is it true in our large towns and cities, thronged as they are at the present day with multitudes of ignorant foreigners, the victims of papal delusions.

"I was never so well aware of the workings of this great system in our own country, as since my arrival here. I am now forced to see what rapid progress it is making. This, as you will judge, has not tended to diminish my interest in *western education*.—Nothing can more effectually strike at the foundation of Romish error, than the establishment of good *Protestant schools*, where the duty of a child to its Maker shall be as much enforced, as attention to its studies—where religion shall be made a practical every day working principle, and where the errors of the Apostate church shall be faithfully exposed; and yet great care is requisite, to distinguish between the principles of the church, and the victims of its delusions, so as not to excite prejudice and thus prevent doing good. For instance, some of the girls in the school have kind, amiable friends in the bosom of that church, and I have observed with pain, a disposition in them to consider the doctrines of Romanism as not so very far from being right, and a leaning towards them, for their friends' sake. The best method in these cases seems to be, to compare those doctrines with the

word of God, and let them see if they stand the test. This I have endeavored to do in some measure. May God graciously preserve all my dear scholars from the snares, which seem to be more thickly laid for young feet in this section of country, than in many others. I hope the girls have received some good impressions, which shall have a preserving influence over them in future life."

Extract 6. "When I last wrote you, my residence was on a bluff of the —, now it is on the edge of a prairie, said to extend to the Rocky mountains. The house where I board is of logs, surrounded by beautiful grounds, overlooking a village of three hundred inhabitants, an eighth of a mile away. Good society is found here, and many intelligent people. Until quite recently, no religious services have been sustained here. Sometimes a wandering minister preached in the Court-house, and Presbyterians, Campbellite Presbyterians, Methodists, Missionary Baptists, Ironsides, Campbellites, Dunkards, and Universalists all find followers. A mixture of creeds and sympathies, or rather a confusion like this, is not easily imagined by one reared in the more favored portions of New England. Political opinions, and domestic habits differ as much as their religious ones do.

"A part of the Christmas holidays I spent in rambling about the country. The prairie stretched away with its brown tangled grass to the horizon on one side—on the other, the forests in the distance rose like a blue wall around it. Once in a mile or two a cabin invited the wanderer. Most of these contain one room and only one, no chamber, no cellar, and often no window. Parents and children and strangers find entertainment and lodging in the same, and right merry times they seem to have in these lone and stinted abodes. Many of my pupils are from abodes like this, and are now counting their last days as school girls.

"More than a year has now passed since I first looked upon this prairie land—one moment it seems as if an age had flown

—and the next, all its scenes come up like a fitting dream. My school numbers about the same as heretofore. The opportunities for prominent, decided action are fewer than one anticipates while picturing this land in the distance—yet they are not altogether wanting. I have endeavored to interest the ladies in forming a *benevolent society* of some kind. At the first meeting a society was organized (similar to our sewing circles in New England,) and it was agreed to spend the avails of the Society for a bell for the church to be erected here this season. The erection of this building is regarded as a bright omen in this region, and around it many blessings seem to cluster.*

“Sixty or seventy scholars meet in my school-room every Sabbath morning, gathered from the town and every little clearing in the vicinity. It is a very animating sight, they are so eager to come and so pleased with the instruction given. I wish I could tell you of a deep religious interest in this place, or in my school; but all are cold and careless, myself among the rest, too much so—yet my hand tires not, and I only long for new opportunities to do good to my adopted people.”

Extract 7. “The principal reason of my apparent neglect is,—the school so entirely absorbs my whole time that I scarcely find a moment to think of my dearest friends. The scholars begin to come soon after seven in the morning, stay till noon, and return again by one o’clock, and remain till six.

“A Romish priest is now here making arrangements to build an Academy, and also another seminary at —, and one at —, so that they aim to get a large circle under their influence in this region.

“Since I wrote last, I have had an attack of bilious fever, but during my whole sickness I found friends who watched over me with parental kindness. Dr. P—— could not have

* In less than nine months this efficient ladies’ sewing circle procured the means of purchasing a bell for the church, and also lamps. The church is completed and dedicated.

been more attentive had he been a brother. I have experienced nothing but kindness ever since I have been here.

"We have had a female prayer meeting some time, and within a week I trust a *sewing circle* for benevolent purposes will be organized."

Extract 8. "I am pleasantly situated in Mrs. L's family and all the members of it seem desirous of making me comfortable and happy. My school is very pleasant, the scholars are attentive and seem determined to learn. One young lady attends who has been a teacher, and several others intend to prepare themselves for teachers. The young ladies here form matrimonial connections so young that they cannot afford much time for an education. I have a very interesting class of young ladies in the Sabbath school, which is in a very flourishing condition. The Academy now being erected is to furnish a place for public worship, and for the Sabbath school, as well as the week day school.

"A—— is a pleasant place for a western village, sufficiently rugged to give variety to the landscape; and the people seem desirous of making improvements. They are fast exchanging their rude log cabins for comfortable dwelling-houses—several good buildings are in progress of erection within sight of my residence. Since my arrival here I see more and more the importance of the *great work* in which you are engaged. The great mass of teachers in this region are very deficient, and of course, the children suffer for want of early thorough instruction.

"I like the people here very much. When I left home I expected to find the customs and manners of the people different from what they are in New England, and I am not disappointed."

Extract 9. "As to *hardships*—I have experienced none worth calling such, but of *trials*, such as touch rather keenly the feeling of one full of life and hope, painting the world all bright, and knowing little of life's sterner things, I have

learned something. But I am sure I am guided by a heavenly hand, and wherever I am, or under whatever circumstances, this thought cheers me.

"*Yankees* are not much liked here till their own merits or deeds make them so, and it may be the case that your teachers will accomplish as much by stirring up others to work, as by their own individual labors. One preacher said in a sermon a while since: 'The eastern people think we westerners are rough timber, and come out here to polish us into wooden nutmegs.'"

Extract 10. "When I review the past six months, I can truly say that six months never passed away so rapidly or so happily with me as these." I look back upon them with pleasure, unmingled with sadness, but for my own neglect of duty.

"*Nine* of the dear youth committed to my care have, as we humbly hope, given their hearts to the Saviour, and others are still asking the way to heaven. My school moves on with undiminished interest; most of the scholars are deeply interested in their studies, and of course make rapid progress.

"Dearly as I love New England, were I to consult my own happiness only, I would prefer a home in the West, for I have learned that however much one's happiness may be increased by *externals*, it depends after all on the *inward peace*, which always follows the discharge of duty.

"I sometimes feel like writing an appeal to pious young ladies in New England in behalf of the West. When I see the influence exerted here by one teacher, I feel impatient to have the whole field occupied by self-denying, devoted teachers.

"I have just received a treasure from Boston, in the *form of books*. They will put new life into the Sabbath school here—God bless the giver."

After a residence in the West of more than a year, the same teacher writes: "My hands and heart are full, full to overflow—

ing. The field is very extensive. O, how thankful ought I to be that providence directed my steps to this place. The longer I stay in the West, the more I love it. I almost feel that I should not be contented to dwell in New England, much as I love it. There is a host of young people here easily influenced for good or for evil, and if I can be the means of exerting an influence over them for good, I shall rejoice indeed.

"All the people are kind to me, *infidels* and all."

Extract 11. "My day school is very pleasant; the scholars are obedient and very teachable, not one, as yet has deserved a harsh word or a stern look—the number is daily increasing. My class in the Sabbath school embraces six young ladies, whose hearts seem tender, but who have never yielded themselves to the service of their Saviour. I trust the Holy Spirit is hovering over us, ready to be gracious. Forget us not in your *daily prayers*, that we may be blest in giving and receiving instruction.

"I am most agreeably disappointed, not only in the magnificent scenery of this western country, but in the agreeable acquaintances I have formed here; my pupils also are very pleasant and do every thing in their power to please their teacher. Two young ladies are qualifying themselves to teach.

"As for feeling *lonely and homesick*, as so many predicted—I do not even think of such a thing, and hitherto those predictions have proved *utterly false*."

Extract 12. "My dear friend,—weep and rejoice with me—All the weeks and months of my abode here, my prayers have been very earnest for the salvation of my dear scholars, and just as I began to despair of their ever accepting offered mercy, a revival of religion commenced in this place, and among the first that entertained a hope in Jesus were some of my pupils. They throw their arms about my neck weeping, or leaning on my shoulder intreat me to pray *earnestly* for them. I feel as I never felt before. My labors are arduous, being constantly

engaged from half past eight in the morning till eleven or twelve at night; and I am willing to continue this labor, if I may be the means of advancing the cause of the Redeemer." After describing the case of a most amiable and interesting young lady, whose distress was very great, she says, "could you see her you would weep with us.—O pray for us, and beg the Society to pray for us." The next day she adds, "The young lady of whom I spake yesterday is rejoicing in her Saviour! About half the number of my young ladies (the whole number being 30) I trust are now on their way to the heavenly kingdom, and quite a number of the young gentlemen. There are in the *Teachers' Class* about twenty. During intermission we hold a prayer meeting."

Extract 13. "The Lord is here by the reviving influences of his Holy Spirit, and christians are made to rejoice by seeing sinners turn to God. Many are inquiring what they must do to be saved. Among those indulging hope, are several of my scholars—three of whom have united with the church. One of them is eleven and the other two twelve years of age. They appear remarkably firm and decided. O, pray much for them, and for me also, that I may have grace to help them forward in their Christian course. *

"I feel encouraged to labor more and pray more than I have yet done, and I trust that what God has already done is only the beginning of good."

Extract 14. "Four of my scholars have been teaching in the neighboring towns the past summer, but two or three of them will return and attend school the coming winter.

"I have made it a practice to open my school with reading the scriptures, singing and prayer, and have had a Bible lesson weekly, and as opportunities offered, have given religious instruction. During the spring term there was much serious-

*The Board of Managers observe a concert of *Secret Prayer* every Saturday evening between the hours of eight and ten, for the blessing of God on this enterprise, and they request all the friends of Christ to unite with them in its observance. For "except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it."

ness in school, and in the course of one week *five* of the young ladies gave evidence of a change of heart. They have all made a public profession of religion.

"The work is still going on."

These extracts might be continued, but the public will expect to know the feelings of Western friends concerning the teachers we send to them, as well as the feelings of the teachers in their new homes; therefore we present extracts from letters written by individuals who applied for teachers, and from gentlemen at the West who feel a deep interest in the cause of western education.

Extract 1. "We feel greatly indebted to your Society, under God, for sending us so good a teacher as Miss —. She is apparently well contented, is agreeable in the family and very successful in her school. Her scholars are much attached to her and they appear to learn fast under her instruction. Miss — is a fine scholar, has a good knowledge of the Bible, and exerts a good influence in favor of religion. We thank you a thousand times for sending her."

Extract 2. "Miss — has given general satisfaction so far as I am capable of judging. She is as good a selection as I could have made had I been personally present. If the 'Ladies' Society' send such teachers as Miss —, I do not see how any can complain. She resides in my family and seems cheerful and contented.

"I hope your Society will be prospered, as I think it will be the means of doing much good."

Extract 3. "I now assure you that after a four months' trial, I am well satisfied with Miss — as an instructress. A better selection could not have been made. We never had a more agreeable person in our house, and I believe the patrons of the school are unusually satisfied, and I know they have good reason to be, for she is untiring in her efforts for their improvement. She seems to be well satisfied and disposed to

adapt herself to circumstances. I have never heard a discontented expression—and in our community she is a great favorite. Her scholars are devoted to her.

“And now permit me to say that your Society is doing a great work in furnishing the West with good teachers. The object of the Society must certainly commend itself to every friend of Female Education, and may God not only encourage you in your efforts, but crown them with great success. Any thing that I can do to advance the interests of the Society I shall do most cheerfully.”

Extract 4. “Miss —— continues to do well in her school. Her influence increases the longer she remains. She has a singular tact in leading the minds of her pupils, and she maintains a remarkable ascendancy over their tastes and habits. She kept up a Sabbath school all winter, and this summer she is doing good service as a teacher of a large class apart from the others.”

Extract 5. “Our friend, Miss —— is doing well. She has both hands full—from *forty* to *fifty* pupils of both sexes, and all ages—from sixteen down to the little rogue who has just escaped from the nursery. We esteem her highly as a teacher. I think the patrons of the school are entirely satisfied with her government and instruction.—She is firm yet kind, and secures in full measure the affections of her scholars.

“Of one thing the teachers sent out by your Society I think might properly be reminded—that they are not to expect to find such settled order and regular habits as are found under New England institutions, where steady operations have been moving on for generations. Mind *here* is in its forming state. It will require time and labor to produce that clock-like precision which prevails at the East. A score of young western minds cannot in a few days be so metamorphosed as to act by rule at all times. The judicious teacher will of course take this into consideration—she will make allowance for longitude and not think that the regulations of a New England school

will in all respects be adapted to one where society is very different.

"As far as I have been able to observe the operations of the 'Ladies' Society,' both in regard to the work it is accomplishing, and the manner in which it is viewed by the people of the West, it has more than met my expectations. A general education has not been fully appreciated by the people generally, and in some places a degree of native pride prevails; for these reasons I thought there might be opposition in the minds of some against any thing like an organization, the object of which would be to supply the West with female teachers. I am happy to say I have seen no manifestation in any way of such a spirit as I thought might exist. But all with whom I have conversed have felt that your Society is filling up a great vacancy which existed in the West. It was providing for an emergency which could not in any reasonable time, be otherwise provided for. It is therefore hailed by those who understand the plan of the Society as an auspicious movement for the educational interest of the West, and also promises much for the religious interests of the people.

"One most desirable object which your Society will accomplish I doubt not, will be *to elevate and give stability to Female education*, which is much needed."

Extract 6. "Miss ——'s first quarter ended on the 23d inst. when she had an examination which gave, I am happy to say, very general satisfaction to the patrons of the school. Her second term will commence in a short time under more favorable auspices and with a larger number of pupils.

"Animated as she is by a laudable desire to excel in her profession, I feel no hesitation in saying, she will reflect much credit upon your institution, and prove as useful in her vocation here, as she has been successful in winning the regards of her friends and acquaintances, by her amiable disposition and social qualities."

Extract 7. "Your Society is regarded *here* by many with great favor. I think your movements are in good taste, and manifest a larger share of *sterling common sense* than many others with which I have become acquainted.

"Miss — seems cheerful and happy, and enters upon her duties in an acceptable manner, &c., &c., &c."

Extract 8. "It gives me great pleasure to say that Miss — gives general satisfaction, both as to moral worth, and science. If, as a teacher, she has a fault, it is only from indulgence, and with me, her untiring zeal, her perfect knowledge of her profession, together with the moral excellence, and amiable disposition she possesses in no stinted measure, I could overlook such a defect. Our school is full and fast improving, &c."

Extract 9. "I am truly rejoiced that an interest in *Christian education at the West* is arising in so many minds and hearts at the East. We are glad that it is beginning to be understood that it is by *educating the youth of the West*, Romanism expects to succeed in gaining the empire of the *Great Valley*; and that it is by efforts in behalf of *Christian education*, that the Papists are to be withstood. The greatest and strongest efforts of the Romanists, those most relied on, and highest in the esteem of leading minds are in the direction of female seminaries, nunneries, &c., &c. Their priests are selected and located with reference to this object; the most talented and best educated priests are always located where they can teach, in addition to their canonical duties at the church, and the general impression (in many sections of the West) is, that none but foreign Catholic priests and 'Sisters of Charity' can impart the highest style of education. The Jesuit schools, supported by foreign benevolence, put their rates of tuition so low, that Protestant schools cannot compete with them unless the tuition is quite as low."

Extract 10. "The object of your association is truly a noble one, and worthy of all the zeal and labor you have shown

that its advantages may be fully realized. The West is an extensive, fertile field, which will yield an abundant harvest of good or evil, according to the seed that is sown, which will tend to the perpetuity or the downfall of our civil and religious institutions."

Extract 11. "The Catholics have marked the West for their own field of labor, where, with great assiduity, they are sowing the seeds of Romanism and firmly establishing their own institutions. They aim at gaining the ascendancy by wielding an influence at once the least observable by the common eye, and at the same time the most extensive, powerful, and effectual—the influence of education.

"Protestants with the interests of their common country, and all the sacred duties of their holy religion urging them onwards, are only half awake to the importance of *Christian education* in the West; and what is done in this way is done by a few pious, zealous, and benevolent individuals, while the multitude are idly looking on, or all intent to carry on their pecuniary schemes to enlarge their worldly possessions."

Extract 12. "If you are anxious, by your efforts, to break the wand of Popery, you must send teachers of as high accomplishments to as large an extent as possible, for the power of popery lies (oh, that we all might realize it thoroughly!) *in imparting the accomplishments*—the graces of education. Send as many such teachers as possible, and let the people of the West know that they are not to depend for the education of their daughters upon 'Sisters of Charity,' and 'ladies of the Sacred Heart,' who can impart a few light and graceful accomplishments, and nothing more; but that young ladies from New England, as highly accomplished as foreign nuns, are ready to impart these accomplishments, and something better.

"My heart has been on fire while laboring month after month on the banks of the Mississippi, with the thought that, upon

the *Christian education* of the West, under God depends. its salvation, and yet almost nothing is being done.

"I have met Italian ladies, young, beautiful, refined, delicate, brought up in luxury upon the banks of the Tiber, in the rude cabins of Irish Catholics in Wisconsin. If they can adapt themselves, and do—in the name of our old Puritan faith why may not the young ladies of New England? And if Rome will send instruments so highly finished to mould the young mind of the West—at all the points of importance and influence, let them have a fair trial of the energy, tact, refinement, and refining power of accomplished New England ladies."

Extract 13. "We are ourselves ———, but we rejoice to see a Protestant school start up of any *name*, for the common enemy is alike the enemy of all denominations of Christians, and surely if we cannot be *united* in any other cause, we *ought* to be in that of opposing the progress of that great anti-Christian despot, who is making such rapid strides in this our beloved land,—‘the land of the free and the home of the brave,’—the land which the Almighty has so preëminently blessed, ever since we have been numbered with the nations of the earth. But this proud preëminence we soon shall lose, if we tolerate the open *idolatry* which God hates, without making efforts to expel it from our borders. *Efforts* which can only be effectual by prayerful exertions, practical self-denial, and a kind and conciliatory deportment towards the *dupes* of the great apostacy."

Extract 14. "Oh, how much the West needs to have her own *promising* and *effective mind trained to do her own work!* and this very thing your Society will largely accomplish. The East must educate the West. Those very qualities which constitute the rare excellence of western mind, and make it the most effective mind the world has ever seen, unfit it very much for the business of education. The promptness and keenness of intellect, the quickness of apprehension and of judgment, which give western mind great power and facility

to learn and to act, tend to a haste, impatience, and superficialness which render it less fit to teach. And then the advantages of training are so inferior, that the West must be dependent on the East for an education.

"A great many young minds in the West are thirsting for knowledge, such as they cannot obtain from institutions and teachers of purely western origin."

These extracts from letters might be continued until our Report became a volume, instead of a pamphlet, but it is unnecessary.

Thus far the "Ladies' Society for the promotion of Education at the West" has met with great favor from the Christian community both in New England and the West. The fact that applications for teachers have been made by Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, Old and New School Presbyterians, as well as from Congregationalists, is to us conclusive evidence, that neither sectarian jealousy, nor sectional prejudice is so very prevalent at the West, as some people would feign persuade us to believe. Our teachers, so far as known, have met with nothing but kindness from every denomination of Christians, and have been encouraged to persevere in every good word and work by every Christian, by whatever *name* distinguished. As many as five denominations are represented in the letters, *extracts* from which have been read; and in no one of these letters has the subject of denominational differences been alluded to. Firm, discreet, pious, and acceptable Protestant female teachers are needed in large numbers at the West and South-West, and so long as *parents* in New England will give up their *pious* and accomplished daughters, and the community will furnish the means of conveyance to the West, the "Ladies' Society" renew their former pledge of supplying those sections of country with as many teachers as they need and ask for, with a pledge of a home and aid in establishing a school from responsible persons.

STATEMENT
OF THE
Subscriptions and Donations

RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 4, 1848.

From T. Adams, Newton,	\$5.00
" Mrs. Ursula Stevens, of Hardwick, Vt.	2.00
" The West Society, Dracut, to constitute Mrs. Eleanor Merrill a Life-Member,	22.00
" Miss Ladd's class in Rev. Mr. Perry's Sab. School, East Bradford, Mass.	1.00
" Miss Lucy Perley, Bradford,	3.00
" Mrs. Abigail B. Childs, of N. Woodstock, Ct.	10.00
" Mrs. Elizabeth Salisbury, of Worcester,	100.00
" Mrs. Jane A. Clark, of Nashua, N. H., to constitute herself a Life-Member,	20.00
" The Ladies' Sewing Society, Concord, Mass.	10.00
" Mrs. Barton, Worcester,	1.00
" The Young Ladies' Sewing Circle of the First Con. Church in Calais, to constitute Mrs. M. F. Keeler a Life-Member, also Mrs. Abby Cooper in part,	30.00
" The Benevolent Society of Harvard, to constitute Mrs. Mary H. Fisher a Life-Member,	20.67
" Mrs. Lucinda Stearns, a legacy from Mrs. Lucy Barrett, of N. Ipswich, to constitute Mrs. Lucinda Stearns and Miss Abby M. Stearns Life-Members,	40.00
" The Lad. Benevolent Soc. of Shrewsbury, to constitute Mrs. James Averill a Life-Member,	20.00
" Mrs. Riley Steere, of Greenville, R. I.	10.00
" Mrs. Lucy Glover, of Gloucester, R. I.	1.00
" Miss Harriet Booth, one of the teachers sent out by the Soc., to constitute herself a Life-Member,	20.00
" The ladies of the Church in Slatersville, R. I., to constitute Mrs. Caroline H. Taylor, their Pastor's wife, a Life-Member,	20.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<i>\$335.67</i>

<i>Amount brought over,</i>		\$335.67
From The Ladies' Auxiliary Society, Fitchburg, Mass., to constitute Mrs. H. N. Bullard, and Mrs. M. S. Haskell, Life-Members,		50.72
"	President Hopkins, of Williams College,	5.00
"	Rev. John M. Ellis, of Hanover, N. H.	5.00
"	Elizabeth H. Goodale, Marlborough, Mass.	5.00
"	Maria Bacon, Cambridge, Mass.	1.00
"	Caroline J. Johnson, Andover,	1.00
"	Mary P. Faulkner, Andover,	1.00
"	C. H. Fenno, Newton, Mass.	1.00
"	M. Ford, Pembroke, Mass.	1.00
"	Rev. Mr. Langworthy's Society, Chelsea, Mass., to constitute Mrs. Langworthy and Mrs. Jeremiah Campbell Life-Members,	40.00
"	Mrs. Abigail B. Childs, of North Woodstock, Ct., which, with ten dollars paid by her in March, constitutes her a Life-Member,	10.00
"	Mrs. William T. Allen's Bible Class, in Leominster, Mass.	8.00
"	a few friends in Dorchester, Mass., to constitute Mrs. Tremlett a Life-Member,	20.00
"	The East Abington Ladies' Auxiliary Society, to constitute Mrs. Horace Walker a Life-Member,	21.00
"	A few ladies of Cornwall, Ct.	7.00
"	A few young ladies of North Canaan, Ct.	8.00
"	A friend in Plymouth,	3.00
"	Miss Titcomb of Portland,	2.00
"	Ladies in Medfield,	6.00
"	Mrs. Samuel Train, of Medford, Mass., to constitute Mrs. Geo. H. Lemist a Life-Member,	20.00
"	Miss Harriet Booth, to constitute her sister Selina Booth, of Farmington, Iowa, (one of the Society's Teachers,) a Life-Member,	20.00
"	the Ladies of the Circle of Industry in Exeter, N. H., to constitute Mrs. Geo. Gardner a Life-Member,	20.00
"	Mrs. Hannah Sweetser, of Athol, Mass., to constitute herself a Life-Member,	20.00
"	Mrs. Hewins, of Dorchester,	10.00
"	Mrs. J. W. Turner and Mrs. C. B. Dana, to constitute Mrs. Nathaniel Dana, of Brookline, Mass., a Life-Member,	20.00
"	Ladies of Neponset and others in Dorchester, to constitute Mrs. Charles Howe a Life-Member,	20.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$661.39

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

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<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$661.39
From The Lad. Sewing Circle in Rev. Mr. Budington's Church, Charlestown, Mass., to constitute Mrs. E. L. Budington a Life-Member,	20.00
" The Lad. Aux. Soc., E. Abington,	1.00
" The Lad. Charitable Soc. of Appleton St. Church, Lowell,	20.00
" The Young Lad. Home Miss. Soc., Boxford, to constitute Mrs. Mary C. Coggin a Life-Member,	20.00
" Ladies of Bowdoin St. Ch., Boston,	179.00
" " " Park St. Ch. " "	156.50
" " " Old South Ch. " "	109.00
" " " Mt. Vernon Ch. " "	75.50
" " " Salem St. Ch. " "	51.50
" " " Two Life-Memberships in Central Church, Boston, and one subscription,	41.00
" Ladies of Essex St. Ch., Boston,	33.00
" " " Pine St. Ch.; " "	31.00
" Ladies' Union Circle, in Leyden Chapel, to constitute Mrs. Joseph H. Towne, a Life-Member,	20.00
" other individuals in the city,	36.00
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	\$1,454.89
Cash from last year's treasury,	383.92
Interest rec'd,	3.59
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	\$1,842.40

STATEMENT

OF

Expenditures for the Year ending February 4, 1848.

Traveling expenses of 14 Teachers,	861.82
Partial outfit of 8 Teachers,	133.17
Salary of Secretary,	300.00
Printing of Reports, certificates, and receipts,	108.47
Treasurer's and Secretary's Books,	4.00
Postage and Stationery,	30.87
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	\$1,438.33
Cash on hand,	404.07
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	\$1,842.40

C. A. JOHNSON, Treasurer.

I have examined the annexed statement of receipts and disbursements, and find them all correct, and properly vouched.

H. M. HOLBROOK, Auditor.

BOSTON, February 1, 1848.

NAMES
OF THOSE
CONSTITUTED LIFE-MEMBERS
DURING THE PAST YEAR.

Mrs. Dr. Waterbury,	Boston.
" Wm. Ropes,	"
" Silas Aiken,	"
" Geo. Richards,	"
" Samuel Johnson,	"
" Bela Hunting,	"
Miss Winnifred Atkins,	"
Mrs. B. F. Whittemore,	"
" Abigail Thompson,	"
Miss Louisa	"
Mrs. Geo. H. Lemist,	"
" Joseph H. Towne,	"
" Philo Sanford,	"
" Edward Beecher,	"
" Mehitable Wheelwright,	"
Miss Sarah Baxter,	"
" Sarah B. Shattuck,	"
" Rebecca E.	"
" Clarissa B.	"
Mrs. Eleanor Merrill, Dracut.	
" Jane A. Clark, Nashua, N. H.	
" M. F. Keeler, Calais.	
" Mary H. Fisher, Harvard.	

Mrs. Lucinda Stearns, N. Ipswich.

Miss Abby M. Stearns, “

Mrs. James Averill, Shrewsbury.

“ Caroline H. Taylor, Slatersville.

Miss Harriet Booth, Farmington, Iowa.

“ Selina Booth, “ “

Mrs. H. N. Bullard, Fitchburg.

“ M. S. Haskell, “

“ Langworthy, Chelsea.

“ Jeremiah Campbell, Chelsea.

“ Abigail B. Childs, N. Woodstock, Ct.

“ Thomas Tremlett, Dorchester.

“ Horace Walker, East Abington.

“ Geo. Gardner, Exeter, N. H.

“ Hannah Sweetser, Athol, Mass.

“ Nathaniel Dana, Brookline.

“ Charles Howe, Dorchester.

“ E. L. Budington, Charlestown.

“ Mary E. Coggin, Boxford,

Rev. L. F. Dimick, Newburyport.

NOTE.

The "Ladies' Society for the Promotion of Education at the West," having commenced, and made some progress in their operations, have much cause for gratitude to God for disposing so many to aid most liberally their efforts. But the Society find by experience that, to give full effect to their labors, some expenses must be incurred, which are not provided for by the Constitution.

These expenses consist of *tuition* of protestant children recovered from papal schools, or such children as would be led into convent schools, if not taught gratuitously by Protestants; also to pay the tuition of the children of Romanists who may be induced to attend a protestant school if they can go free, as they never pay tuition, if poor, at the Nunneries. School-books, and articles of chemical and philosophical apparatus, to illustrate science to beginners are of prime importance, in some places, to secure success to our teachers. But none of these items of expense can with propriety be defrayed from the Treasury of the Society.

Several gentlemen becoming acquainted with these wants, approved of the plan of creating a "Discretionary fund," to be placed at the disposal of the Executive Committee, to be kept by the Treasurer distinct from the regular funds of the Society.

The following persons subscribed and paid the sums affixed to their names, to be considered a "Discretionary fund," for the objects above mentioned, and for others which in the progress of the Society may occur,

Dea. Samuel Tenney, Boston,	\$5.00
Dea. Daniel Safford,	10.00
John R. Dow,	5.00
Freeman L. Cushman,	3.00
John D. Gardner,	3.00
Charles C. Kendall,	2.00
Edwin Johnson,	2.00
Albert Hobart,	2.00
Rev. E. N. Kirk,	2.00
Wm. H. Adams,	2.00
Rev. Seth Bliss,	1.00
Erastus Norcross,	1.00
Ira P. Rankin,	1.00
A. A. Wellington,	1.00
A. Dunbar,	1.00
E. Rice,	1.00
G. W. Jameson	1.00
Mr. — Pinkerton,	1.00
Edward C. Stevens,	1.00
Mrs. Ann French,	3.00
Miss Catherine French,	3.00
Miss Sarah Tuttle,	5.00
Mrs. Emily G. Williston, East Hampton, Mass.	5.00
The Juvenile Missionary Society of Newburyport to constitute their pastor, Rev. L. F. Dimick a Life- Member,	20.00
	<hr/> \$81.00

Of this sum *forty-five* dollars have been appropriated for tuition of poor children and for apparatus.

Donors are requested to state whether their gifts shall be put into the "Treasury," or the "Discretionary fund," or whether a part shall be given to each. Their choice, if they have any, shall be regarded most sacredly.

The Board of Managers acknowledge with gratitude the following timely donations:

From Lowell Mason, Esqr., twelve copies of the "Song Book for the School-room," for "Western Teachers."

From Lucius M. Sargent, Esqr., a set of his popular "Temperance Tales," for a "school at the West."

From Rev. T. A. Taylor, twenty-five copies of his excellent work entitled "Zion," for "Teachers going West."

From Young Ladies' Sewing Circle in South Woburn—Ladies' garments—valued at \$8.00.

From Park street Benevolent Sewing Circle a similar donation for teachers going at short notice.

From Ladies of Mt. Vernon Society—Ladies' garments and a great variety of fancy articles for teachers going West.



APPENDIX.

TO THE FRIENDS OF FEMALE EDUCATION AT THE WEST.

To prevent the necessity of patronizing papal Seminaries at the West, if Protestant parents would give their daughters an accomplished education, and also to furnish teachers of every grade, from the highest female Institute, to the family school, the common and even infant school, the "Ladies' Society for the promotion of Education at the West," was organized. Two years of its brief history has closed; and teachers of Academies, family and select schools have been accepted, and sent to the places specified in the applications.

Instruction on the piano-forte has oftener been required than the Society were prepared to expect, and in some cases the additional amount of compensation for teaching music has been quite too small. Several young ladies, however, possessing a *missionary spirit*, are preparing to go on much smaller salaries than have been offered them at the South. But it cannot be expected a young lady competent to instruct advanced scholars on the piano-forte, and also to give lessons in French, drawing, embroidery, etc., will be willing to go to the West, without a compensation bearing some proportion to the time and expense bestowed upon her education.

Persons at the West disposed to receive teachers from this Society, are requested to give timely notice, that the candidates may not leave home in such haste as to leave undone much, that would add to their comfort and usefulness among strangers.

It is also very desirable that applicants describe *the state of society* where a teacher is to be located, as well as the branches of study she is expected to teach.

Where Latin, French, drawing, and embroidery are required, let the *probable* amount of compensation be mentioned.

It is very desirable that applicants point out the best route to the place to be occupied by teachers, as cities and villages spring up so rapidly at the West that maps, and guide books often fail to describe the situation.

TO YOUNG LADIES WISHING TO BECOME TEACHERS AT THE WEST.

Young ladies wishing to go as teachers to the West, are expected to be more than seventeen, and less than thirty-six years of age. Having obtained the consent of parents, and collected testimonials of piety, energy and discretion, they may forward them to the Society, with an offer of their services. Without testimonials, applications for situations at the West are unavailing. The Society cannot choose locations—they only supply teachers for such localities as are named in the applications for teachers. It is therefore important that each teacher should possess so much of a missionary spirit as to be willing to go where her talents and acquirements promise the most extensive usefulness. To those destitute of means to defray the traveling expenses to the field of labor to which the candidates are designated, the Ladies' Society furnishes them, and also in case they cannot furnish a comfortable outfit, the Society is willing to aid. Beyond this, the Society does not meet the expenses of teachers.

The Constitution makes no provision for refunding any part of the money paid to candidates, but where a handsome salary is received, and the teacher wishes to repay,—she can have the privilege of making donations to the Society to the amount received. Several have claimed this privilege, and it will be refused to none.

Inquiries respecting the climate of the Western States are often made. The winters at the West, are shorter than at the East, but while the winter lasts, cloaks and other warm garments are as necessary as at the East.

Are teachers expected to go for life? No; they do not engage their services for any given time, but it is not supposed a lady would incur the trouble and expense of going to the West as a teacher, without intending to teach some time, unless providentially hindered.

This Society has voted to send teachers (if called for) to the South-Western as well as the Western States and Texas.

Applications from the State of Texas have been received, and candidates are willing to go, but hitherto parents have prohibited their daughters from going. From San Antonio, a salary of *three hundred dollars* has been offered, with board, etc., in the family of a Presbyterian clergyman, born and educated in the vicinity of Philadelphia. He describes the climate quite as salubrious as that of Philadelphia, and adds, that they hear and see nothing more of the Mexican war, than is seen and felt in Boston.

Teachers are also greatly needed at Brazoria, Columbia, and Velasco. *Brazoria* is the seat of justice for the oldest and wealthiest county in the state. *Columbia* is the commercial depot for that section of country. Velasco is on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the Brassos, and is so highly favored for health as to be the summer resort for wealthy families in the lower country. The other places are considered very healthy. To persons of delicate lungs, the climate of Western Texas is nearly or quite as grateful as the South of France or Italy. Ministers and teachers are urgently needed there; and it is hoped that as many will be found ready to go as may be called for. The usual price paid for tuition, in the last three mentioned places, is three dollars per month for each scholar.

Candidates for Texas are required to have a *missionary spirit*, added to deeply fixed *religious principles*—a thorough knowledge of the common branches of English education—and vocal music is greatly to be desired. The Teacher for San Antonio must possess a knowledge of the French language, and be able to give lessons on the piano-forte to beginners.

Those young Ladies who are willing to go to Texas under favorable circumstances, are requested to name it in their offers of service to the Society. It is to be hoped that *political prejudice* will no longer induce parents to refuse their consent, when daughters are willing to go and instruct the rising generation in this newly adopted portion of our country.

No Teacher will be sent to the West or South-West, till a home and competent support is pledged by some responsible person.

It seems proper to say that the compensation of the teachers hitherto have ranged from seventy-five to four hundred dollars per annum, with board. Common schools pay from eight to twelve dollars per month with board. Family schools from one hundred to one hundred and fifty for the common English branches.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It has been supposed by many that the "Ladies' Society for the promotion of Education at the West," was in some way connected with the "Society to promote National Education," at Cincinnati. But it is not so. This Society is an independent society, unconnected with any organization east or west—(save with its own Auxiliaries in New England.)

It has no agents anywhere, and is solely dependent for means to carry on its operations, upon the benevolence of both sexes. Hitherto it has met with great favor, and contributions have been forwarded without solicitation. Its noiseless, unobtrusive, yet earnest course, has commended it to the confidence and coöperation of the wise and good in all parts of the country.

The testimonials below, given by the clergymen of Boston and vicinity, and also by the Hon. Judge Hubbard, and other Christian laymen belonging to this city, are calculated to assure the public that their confidence will not be abused.

The Managers and Members of this Society are accustomed to move only in "*woman's own sphere*," but in that sphere they stand pledged to do all that becomes their sex, to advance the best interests of the rising generation, especially at the West, and South-west.

[From the *New England Puritan* of Jan. 23, 1847.]

The Ladies' Society for the promotion of Education at the West.

The following testimonials of the important aims of this Society, are from a number of the clergymen of this city. We are happy to present to our readers such a volume of testimony. We hope it may awaken increased interest in the object. The West is a noble thea-

tre for Eastern benevolence to occupy, and we are glad to see an agency of this kind at work upon it, with so fair prospects of usefulness, May this "little one soon become a thousand."

The subscriber has noticed with great interest the efforts which have been made by the Ladies' Society for the Promotion of Education at the West, since its recent and happy formation. That, at length, "after so long a time," Christian zeal and a wise philanthropy have been roused and are listened to, gives him sincere pleasure. That all the efforts which can, consistently with other imperative claims, be made, are called for, none can doubt who have acquainted themselves with the subject. That the benefactions of the prosperous, which may be entrusted to the care of this association, will be judiciously expended, none will question to whom they are personally known. The subscriber, therefore, cordially commends this important charity to all whom God, in his kind Providence, has made his stewards.

WM. JENKS.

Boston, Jan. 19th, 1847.

Dear Madam,—I am happy to express my approbation of the Ladies' Society for Promoting Education at the West. The object must commend itself to every friend of our country. From my acquaintance with its operations hitherto, and with those who direct its concerns, I can confidently speak of it as affording admirable facilities in communicating the blessings of education to the new States at the West.

Any amount of means which may be placed at the disposal of this Society, will, as I doubt not, be judiciously applied.

S. AIKEN.

My opinion as to the "Ladies' Society for promoting Education at the West," accords with that expressed by Mr. Aiken.

RUFUS ANDERSON.

My confidence in the Ladies' Society for promoting Education at the West, has increased with my knowledge of its end, and means, and members. Its proceedings have been characterized by efficiency, without unnecessary noise and display. I hope it will obtain, as it deserves, the encouragement and pecuniary aid of the Christian community.

G. W. BLAGDEN.

N. ADAMS.

Boston, Jan. 18th, 1847.

Boston, Dec. 29th, 1846.

Dear Madam,—I take great pleasure in recommending the Ladies' Society for promoting Education at the West, to all the friends of God, and of our country. It is adapted to call out the talents, enterprise, and benevolence of the ladies of the East, to meet a universal want of the West, and to aid in rescuing the education of that country from the enemies of our civil and religious institutions. It has been managed with discretion, energy, and economy, has already accomplished much good, and only needs an increase of funds to be permanently and extensively useful to our country.

EDWARD BEECHER.

The object which the Ladies' Society for the promotion of Education in the West, has in view, must commend itself to every philanthropist and Christian. That it will be as judiciously carried out, as it has been wisely conceived, the Christian public have a guaranty in the characters of those to whom its management is entrusted. I hope, therefore, that the liberality of individuals will place at their disposal the means for accomplishing their benevolent intentions.

J. B. WATERBURY.

Boston, Jan. 15th, 1847.

The Society above mentioned, has my entire approbation and most fervent desires for its prosperity. I need add nothing to what my friend had said in regard to its object and its management.

EDWARD N. KIRK.

Boston, Jan. 19th, 1847.

I fully agree with my brethren in regard to the Society for the promotion of Education in the West, and most heartily commend it to the patronage of every one who wishes well to the country and the church.

JOSEPH H. TOWNE.

Boston, Jan. 20th, 1847.

Dear Madam,—I know not any way in which the surplus female population of New England can be better employed, than in planting in their appropriate sphere, the principles, manners, and habits of their native States in the less enlightened and sanctified parts of our land. I regard this movement, not merely in a controversial light, as calculated to arrest the progress of popery, but as well designed to ameliorate and impress the moral and intellectual, and religious character of our growing country.

With the best wishes for the success of your benevolent enterprise, I remain

Your ob't servant,

JOHN CODMAN.

Dorchester, Feb. 2, 1847.

Dorchester, Dec. 21, 1846.

Dear Madam,—I find cordial pleasure in bearing my testimony to the value and excellency of the Society for promoting Education at the West. Of the need for its existence and operations there cannot in my opinion be a doubt, and if the testimony of many of the most intelligent and excellent men in our churches is to be credited, we have reason to regret that it did not exist sooner. Of its adaptation to accomplish great good, I am equally convinced, for it employs an instrumentality which we in New England can exert, while it meets a want at the West that could not be otherwise supplied. Of the discretion, economy, and efficiency, which has thus far characterized its management, every one acquainted with it will bear cheerful testimony. And of its promise of usefulness, the fact that it has already sent forth nineteen well-qualified and pious teachers, is the most convincing proof.

My hope is that it will soon become a cherished Society in our churches, and that "many shall run to and fro, and knowledge be increased."

With sincere Christian regards,

I am, very cordially, yours,

DAVID DYER.

It seems to me that the object proposed by the Ladies' Society for the promotion of Education at the West, must commend itself to the heart of every Protestant Christian and American citizen. The well known character of those to whom the affairs of the Society are entrusted, furnishes all the assurance which can reasonably be demanded, that they will be conducted with economy and discretion. May God encourage the hearts and strengthen the hands of all who are engaged in this sacred enterprise, and surround them with efficient and open-hearted friends.

WM. I. BUDINGTON.

Jan. 22, 1847.

I cordially concur in the above expression of opinion and of feeling.

J. HUMPHREY.

With the above sentiments I would express my most hearty concurrence.

ASA BULLARD.

I heartily approve of the objects of the Society, and concur fully in the above expressions of confidence in the wisdom of those who are called to manage its affairs.

JOS. S. CLARK.

APPENDIX.

[From the New England Puritan.]

THE LADIES' SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF EDUCATION AT THE WEST. We last week gave the views of several of the clergy of this city relative to this Society. We now present the recommendations of Judge Hubbard and several other gentlemen who are favorably known to the religious public.

"The present age of the Protestant church has been distinguished as an age of benevolence, in the active efforts put forth for the good of mankind; not in the mere relief of temporal wants, resulting from sickness and poverty, but in imparting the knowledge of that truth which is able to make wise unto salvation.

"These efforts have given birth to the Bible, Missionary, and Tract Societies. And as the lay members of the church have been enlightened, the labor of love has not been committed by them to the pastors of the churches alone; but they have undertaken to act individually, and to share in the privileges of doing good. In these movements, the benevolence and sympathies of the female character have been beautifully manifested. Among these movements my attention has been called to the Ladies' Society for the promotion of Education at the West. The object of the Society is to send out females of unblemished character and reputation, belonging to churches in New England, for the purpose of becoming teachers at the West in places where they will be received, protected, and employed.

"This Society relies for its support upon the contributions of persons friendly to this method of doing good. It has now been in operation nearly twelve months; and the ladies who have taken charge of it are greatly encouraged with the success which has attended their undertaking, in the persons who have offered themselves for employment, in the reception they have met with, and the success which has followed their attempts in collecting schools.

"The benefits thus bestowed, and which may be hereafter enlarged, depend for their continuance on the renewed charities of its friends, and in the increase of their numbers, so that the means to be used may be more adequate to carry into effect the beneficent object intended.

"I have known the origin and the proceedings of the Society, and can speak with confidence not only of the object, but of the manner in which it has been conducted;—that sound judgment and persevering activity have been united in executing the designs of its benefactors, in a remarkable degree.

"I cordially recommend it to the charities of the Christian community as a benevolent enterprise of the highest interest and value.

SAMUEL HUBBARD.

We accord fully with the foregoing statements, and are most happy to express our confidence and interest in the "Ladies' Society for the Promotion of Education at the West."

W. T. EUSTIS,
H. M. HOLBROOK,
DANIEL SAFFORD,
WM. G. LAMBERT,
J. C. PROCTOR,
CHARLES STODDARD,
SAMUEL JOHNSON,

CHARLES SCUDDER,
GEO. W. CROCKETT,
HENRY HILL,
JULIUS A. PALMER,
SAMUEL TENNEY,
C. C. DEAN,
W. W. STONE,
M. L. HALE.

Boston, Jan. 26, 1847.





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